U. S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
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Weather Bureau

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Nebr. Dept. of Agr. & Inspection

Division of Agr'l Statistics

Agricultural Extension Service

of Nebr. College of Agriculture

NEBRASKA WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Released 3/11/58

Week Ending 3/7/58

WEATHER The week was rather cool in the east, and considerably colder than normal in the west with lows only a few degrees above zero during the first two mornings. Moderate to heavy snow fell on several days over the south-central, southeastern, and east-central districts, and light to moderate snow elsewhere, with little wind and practically no drifting. Very little sunshine occurred, and humidity was high.

February was very cold in the east to near normal in the west. Precipitation ranged from about a third above normal in the Panhandle to over twice the normal in the south-central part. Most precipitation came on the 26th and 27th, as snow in the west and north-central and as rain in the east, with a belt of freezing rain from the south-central to the northeast. Snow drifted badly in the west.

CROPS Soil moisture is sufficient to give winter grain crops an excellent start when they come out of the dormant stage. Recent heavy, wet snows over most of the state were favorable for pasture and hay crop prospects. Many farmers are now anxious to start spring field work, but it will require two or more weeks of drying weather before fields can be worked. Nearly every section of the state reports concern over high moisture corn. Not much wet corn has spoiled yet, but many fear loss when warmer weather comes. Some artificial drying continues. High moisture corn is being fed wherever possible.

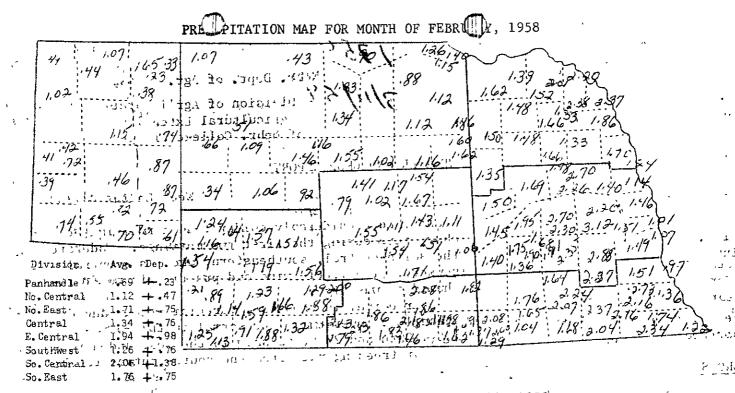
Muddy feedlots and country roads were making livestock operations difficult and holding up marketings. The wet, chilly weather caused some losses of newborn calves and lambs, but not excessive. Litter sizes are disappointingly low in some cases. Interest in expanding hog production is rather widespread. Wet weather and mud have slowed feedlot gains. Milk production rates are lower also.

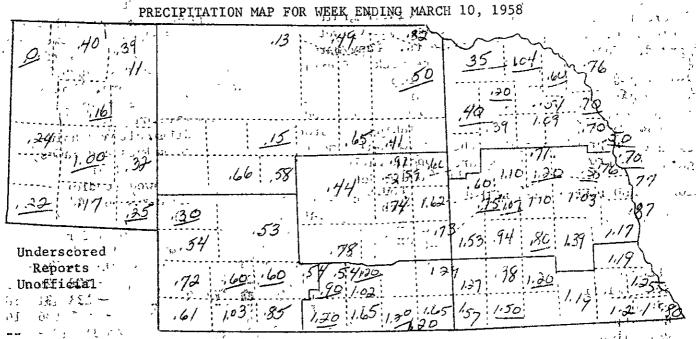
HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE (Highs for 24 hours ending at 12:30 a.m., and lows for 12 hours ending at 6:30 a.m. CST.)

	`	March														
		4th	4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	
NW	Chadron	34	3	37	5	40	25	40	26	35	24		28	2 8	19	
	Scottsbluff	31	16	40	11	44	21	42	25	32	21		23	31	18	
	Sidney	32	14	41	14	42	22	43	23	30	18		20	26	1,6	
NC	Burwell	34	9					7 7	26			30	23			
	Valentine	31	14	35	8	38	16	34	27	34	25	34	24			
NE	Norfolk	33	22	38	26	39	18	35	29	31	29	32	27	30	24	
	Sioux City	36	28	43	32	44	25	40	29	32	29	32	28	33	25	
Cen.	Grand Island	35	16	35	27	39	9	33	29	31	28	33	26	32	24	
EC	Lincoln	37	27	43	33	41	26	41	31	33	32	34	28	36	30	
	Omaha	34	27	42	31	39	23	39	30	32	30	31	25	32	25	
SW	Imperial	33	8	33	15	37	12	29	22	31	18		12	27	15	
	North Platte	32	3.	31	18	35	5	30	28	32	15	32	27	28	21	

WEATHER BUREAU TELEGRAPHEC REPORT OF PRECIPITATION FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1958

<u>Łas</u>	<u> </u>	Central	West		
Grand Island	 •70	Burwell	.41	Chadron	.09
Lincoln	1.44	North Platte	.46	Imperia1	.43
Norfolk	•48	Valentine	•07	Scottsbluff	.23
Omaha	•76			Sidney	.38
Sioux City	•78			-	





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